

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains: you have a world to gain."

FOURTH YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 171.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

WHITE SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH

Editor of the "Philistine" Reviews the Situation. How the "Cracker is Captured by Plausible Agents, Sells Wife and Family into Slavery, Preachers Uphold the Hellish System—For a Consideration, Victims Contribute Tithes to the Company Church and Amount is Withheld from the Children's Wages. A Picture of Misery, Creed and Hypocrisy That Has No Parallel on Earth.

(Continued from last week.)
The ingenuity displayed in securing the laborers reveals the "instincts of Connecticut" to use the phrase of Ralph Waldo Emerson. There are men called "employing agents" who drive through the country and make the acquaintance of the poor whites—the "white trash." This expression, by the way, was launched by the negroes, and then taken up by the whites. No white man will acknowledge himself as "trash," but he applies the epithet to others who are supposed to be still more trashy than himself.
No matter how poor these whites are they are always well stuffed with pride—they are as proud as the rich, and they would conduct themselves just like the F. F. V.'s, if they had the money. They are F. F. V.'s, slightly run down at the heels.
They apologize for their poverty and lay it all to the war. All consider themselves very much above the negroes—they will not work with the blacks.

Kidnaper At Work.
The employing agent drops in on this poor family and there is much friendly conversation—for time is no object to the cracker. Gradually the scheme is unfolded. There is a nice man who owns a mill—he will not employ negroes—they are not sufficiently intelligent. The visitor can get work for all the women and children of the household with this nice man. There will be no work for the man of the house, but he can get odd jobs in the woods. The suits the cracker—he does not want to work. A house will be supplied for them gratis to live in. A photograph of the house is shown—it is a veritable palace compared with the place they now call home. The visitor goes away promising to call again the next week. He comes back and reports that he has seen his friend, the house is ready, work is "waiting, wages in cash will be paid every Saturday night. Cash!
Why, this poor white family never saw any real cash in all their lives.

The Incentive.
A printed agreement is produced and signed. If the cracker hasn't quite energy enough to move, the employing agent packs up his scanty effects and advances money for car fare. The family land in the mill town, are quartered in one of the company's cottages and go to work—the mother and all the children over five. The head of the house stays at home to do the housework, and being a man, of course, does not do it. He goes to the grocery or some other loafing place where there are other men in the same happy condition as himself. Idle men in the South as elsewhere, do not feel very well they need a little stimulant, and take it. The cracker discovers that he can get whiskey and pay for it with an order on the company.

Freedom of Contract.
He is very happy, and, needless to say, is quite opposed to any fanatic who would like to interfere in his family relations. He is not aware of it, but he has sold his wife and children into a five years' slavery. The company threatens and has the right to discharge them all if one quits—even the mother is not free.

But the cracker knows his rights—he is the head of his family, the labor of his children is his until the girls are eighteen and the boys twenty-one. He knows these things and he starts them off to their work while it is yet night. And at the mill the overseer looks after them. These overseers are Northern men—sent down by the capitalists. In war time the best slave drivers were Northerners—they have the true spirit and get the work done. If necessary they do not hesitate to reprove their charges.

All Want to "Accumulate."
But the cracker wants to be kind; he wants to accumulate enough money to buy a home in the country—it will take only a few years! The overseers do not wish to be brutal, but they have to report to the superintendents—there must be so much cloth made every day. The superintendent is not a bad man—but he has to make a report to the President of the company; and the President has to report to the stockholders.
The stockholders live in Boston, and all they want is their dividends. When they go South they go to Pinehurst, Asheville or St. Augustine. Details of the mills are not pleasant; they simply leave matters to the good men who operate the mills—it is against their policy to dictate.

Easter the Preacher.
Capital is king, not cotton. But capital is blind and deaf to all that is not to its interest. It will not cut while child labor means ten per cent dividend on industrial stocks.
Instead of abolishing child labor, capital gives a lot, buys the mill property, and then it has a church

and another lot for a parsonage, and then agrees to double the amount any denomination will raise for a church edifice.
Within a quarter of a mile from one cotton mill at Columbia, S. C. I counted seven churches, completed or in process of completion.

Establishing a Parasite.
And that is the way the mill owners capture the clergy. In talking with various preachers on the question of child labor, they all, I found, had arguments to excuse it, blissfully unaware that the entire question had been fought out in the world's assize, and that civilization fifty years ago had placed their stamp of disapproval on the matter. One preacher put it in this way, with a gracious, patronizing smile (I quote his exact words): "Oh, of course it is pretty bad—but then, dear brother, you know the children are better off in the mill than running the streets!"
It is assumed that there are only two occupations for children—working in the mill and running the streets. And then this man of God confessed to me without shame that many of the men whose whole families worked in the mills, subscribed one-tenth of their income to the support of "the Gospel," and gave him an order on the Mill Company for the amount; and this amount was withheld from wages and paid to him regularly by the cashier of the company.

Defenders of Slavery.
The majority of the clergy of South Carolina have always stood for slavery. The clergy never move faster than the people, usually lagging a little behind. To get ahead of the pews is to separate from them, so the average clergyman will not champion an unpopular cause. The clergyman who speaks his mind for freedom has to get out of the church. Luther, Savonarola, Emerson, Beecher, McGlynn, Prof. Swing, Dr. Thomas and all that band of preachers who have stood out and voiced the cause of freedom, have been regarded by their denominations as renegades. Exile and ostracism have been the lot of freedom's champions; and their ostracism and social disgrace have been the work of the respectable element in the church. And the reason the church has always sided with slavery is because she has driven on the profits of slavery.

We have heard much about the danger that follows an alliance between church and state; but what think you of a partnership between grasping greed and religion—the professed religion of the suffering, bleeding Christ, the Christ who had not where to lay his head!

An "Institution."
The orthodox Protestant preacher is an institution in the South. You see his well buttered face on every train, at every station—he attends every gathering—nothing can be done without him. He preaches "the blood of Jesus," and nothing else. His gospel is the promise of a perfect paradise hereafter for all who believe as he does, and hell and damnation for all who don't. There has not been a patentable improvement made on his devil in two hundred years.

The South is priest-ridden to an extent that should make Spain and Italy jealous. The preacher is a power. One of them explained to me that most of the heads of families that worked in the mills were "Christian people." He seemed to think that Jesus said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Cotton."

Shame of Massachusetts.
If the child workers of South Carolina could be marshaled by bugle call, headed by life and drum, and marched through Commonwealth Avenue, out past that statue of William Lloyd Garrison, erected by the sons of the men who dragged him through the streets at a rope's end, the sight would appal the heart and drive conviction home. Imagine an army of twenty thousand pigmy bondsmen, half naked, half starved, yellow, weakened, deformed, half body, with drawn faces that show spirits too dead to weep, too hopeless to laugh, too pained to feel! Would not aristocratic Boston lock her doors, bar the shutters and turn in shame from such a sight?

South Carolina's Supremacy.
I know the sweat shops of Hester St., New York; I am familiar with the vice, depravity, and degradation of the Whitechapel district; I have visited the Ghetto of Venice; I know the lot of the coal miner of Pennsylvania; and I know somewhat of Siberian atrocities; but for misery, woe and hopeless suffering, I have never seen anything to equal the cotton mill slavery of South Carolina—this is my own America—the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave!

Open Air Meetings.

Fedgwick and Division streets. Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
Clark and Ohio streets. Tuesday at 8 p. m.
Clark street and Walton pl. Thursday, at 8 p. m.
Belmont and Sheffield avenues. Friday at 8 p. m.
Oak and Fedgwick street Wednesday, 8 p. m.
Saturday, June 14th 8 p. m., Campbell and North avenues. Speakers, Hechtman, Gnaat, Welscher and Kirkpatrick.
Sunday, June 15th, 8 p. m., California and North avenues. Speakers, Kirchenecker, Sims, T. J. Morgan and Kirkpatrick.
Sunday, June 15th, 8 p. m., Western and North avenues. Speakers, Arentsen, Vernon, Sims and Goodspeed.
Saturday, 8 p. m., Center and Milwaukee avenues. Speakers, Williams, Evans and Menke.
Saturday, 8 p. m., Douglas Park, corner Ogden and California avenues. Speakers, Sims, Knox and Welscher.
Sunday, 8 p. m., corner Center avenue and Erie street. Speakers, Morris, and Bartels.
Sunday, June 23th, 8 p. m., Madison and Aberdeen streets. Speakers, Kensch Smiley and Ballard.
Wednesday, June 18th, 8 p. m., Western avenue and 12th street. Speakers, Bartels, Wasbrough and Menke.
Saturday, 8 p. m., Milwaukee and Armistage avenues. Speakers, Ehrenborn, Bard and Menke.
Saturday, 8 p. m., Belmont and Albany avenues. Speakers, Jorgensen, Breckon and Robbins.
Sunday, 8 p. m., North Maplewood and Fullerton avenues. Speakers, Petersen, Bard and Mrs. G. B. Hunt.
Sunday, 8 p. m., Kedzie and North avenues. Speakers, Bartels, Breckon and Robbins.
Sunday, 8 p. m., Irving Park blvd and Elston avenue. Speakers, Jorgensen, Barde, Gellmark and Robbins.

RATHER MIXED.

Barke Cookran juggles with "Peoples" and "Governments" at the Auditorium.
An acquaintance with the first principles of logic is seemingly not necessary for the acquirement of a reputation as an orator, as may be judged from the following extracts from Barke Cookran's recent speech at the Auditorium:

"What are the forces against which these two South African republics contend? Let us not deceive ourselves. They were contending not only against the English government but against this government, and they have beaten them both."
"I do not say they are contending against the English people and the American people, for, thank God, the hearts of the people were always sound."
Here we have it stated plainly and explicitly that the American and English governments and the American and English peoples are two different things, altogether, that the governments of each country do not represent the will of the people, in short that they are not governments of the people. The orator then dilated on the Irish question as follows:

"Ireland is the only country under the sun whose people control neither the soil upon which nor the government under which they live. The Irish question arises from the determination of the Irish people to claim the right to control both their soil and their government; the determination of the English people to deny the right and to stifle it by force."
Here is where Mr. Cookran does his somersault. After telling his audience that the English and American peoples do not control the governments of these countries, he then asserts that Ireland is the ONLY country in which this state of affairs exists.

Why don't the Irish control their own government? Why simply because the English PEOPLE (who don't control their own government) have determined to deny them that right.
Between "peoples" and "governments" Mr. Cookran's audience must have been decidedly mixed at the close of his address.

Socialism and Suicide.
Fifty suicides for May is the high water mark of self destruction for Chicago, and has occasioned considerable comment in the capitalist press of the city. With its usual imbecility the Chicago Chronicle asserts that the "apostles of Socialism and anarchy are largely responsible for an increase in the suicide mania." This strange discovery is made in the conclusion of an editorial devoted chiefly to showing that the increase above mentioned cannot be explained by any known theory whatever. There is nothing whatever in the list of suicides, it says, as regards nationality, social strain, age, creed or sex, that would give any clue to the inquirer. And yet it might be supposed that an investigation of the antecedents of at least some of these suicides would show an inclination to Socialism or an-

archism, if there is any foundation for the theory asserted by the Chronicle. Needless to say no such discovery has been made. So far as it is known none of the suicides exhibited any such predilections. Certainly the Socialist Party has nothing of the kind to record amongst its members, and we venture to say the anarchists are equally immune. The explanation most probably is to be found in the fact that the Chronicle is unable to pay for the services of high grade journalistic liars who can give artistic verisimilitude to a bald and unconvincing narrative.

Wilshire in Chicago.

During the last week two particularly large and successful meetings took place at the headquarters at 151 Washington street. On Monday evening and Tuesday at noon the hall was packed to its utmost limits by an audience who were attracted by the announcement that H. Gaylord Wilshire, the well-known Socialist writer and agitator, was to make the address. Comrade Wilshire in his first speech put up a strong argument on the inevitability of Socialism through the trend development. His second address dealt with questions of public and municipal ownership. At both lectures considerable discussion took place the speaker answering several objections as well as questions pertaining to the subject. The speaker left for Milwaukee on Tuesday evening for the purpose of making several public addresses. He was billed to return to Chicago and deliver a lecture in the Socialist Temple on Friday evening, which engagement will have been fulfilled before this issue reaches our readers. Comrade Wilshire still holds his optimistic view regarding the near approach of Socialism and is seemingly well satisfied with the progress of the movement.

New Socialist Play.

On Saturday evening, June 23th, at Uhlisch's hall, 27 N. Clark street, the Chicago Socialist Stock Company will produce the new Socialist play entitled, "Under the Lash." First time on any stage. Proceeds for the benefit of the Chicago Socialist.
This company will produce plays once a month, under the auspices of Local Chicago, Socialist Party.
In rehearsal—another Socialist play entitled "Vindication," or "At a High Price." Watch for future announcements. Tickets 15 cents, for sale at the office of Chicago Socialist.

Illinois Notes.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.
Word has been received from the National Secretary that the National Committee has voted to send a fraternal delegate to represent the Socialist Party at the Canadian Socialist Convention to be held in Toronto early in September, 1902. Any Illinois Local desiring to make a nomination for said fraternal delegate must send the name of its nominee to the State Secretary on or before June 25th.

GLENN CARBON.

Word has just been received from Comrade Charles Demmrich, secretary, to the effect that Comrade Saunders spoke for the Glen Carbon Local on Friday evening, June 6th, and that the meeting resulted in taking in 32 new members. A Socialist meeting was to be held at Edwardsville on Wednesday of this week, but the Chicago Socialist goes to press too early to report the result.

CAIRO.

The new Socialist Local which was organized a week or two ago with six members sends in the names of three additional members taken in at their second meeting. Comrade Charles Farrell is now Recording Secretary.

ELGIN.

The comrades at this place have decided to hold a series of weekly propaganda meetings beginning Saturday evening, June 21st. They desire volunteer speakers from Chicago to speak on the street Saturday evening and at the headquarters hall Sunday afternoon or evening. All speakers who are willing to volunteer to take a date in this course are requested to notify the State Secretary at once since the Elgin comrades desire to get out a program.

Comrade John Spargo of New York is at present engaged on an agitation tour amongst the striking miners in the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania. Immense crowds have turned out to hear his addresses and the tour promises to result in good work for Socialism in that region.
Ward Branches are requested to notify the Secretary as soon as possible about the number of delegates that will go to the state convention at Peoria so arrangements can be made concerning reduced fares.
If you love your wife and family give them a good time for once in their lives by taking them to the second congressional picnic, 80th street and Stony Island avenue, June 22.
The German Branch of the 52d ward (Fallman) has now 45 members.

IGNORE CLASS RULE

A sample of impotent and futile complaining.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

Congress is "supposed" to guard the people's interest and doesn't "justify" the supposition.

If Congress would quit making campaign speeches and give some attention to needed domestic legislation, the people would be in the line of duty. Both of the political parties are on record as against trusts, and yet the most oppressive combinations and criminal trusts are formed and built up under the very noses of the legislators, who are sent to Washington, supposedly, to guard the people's interests. Even more intolerable than the mere combine is the coal trust, formed by six parties to the deal, and these railways.
Their treatment of the miners and the public is a regular hold-up. It is worse than highway robbery and the people should not submit to it.
There is surely the way of reaching these oppressors of the country. Here is a grand opportunity of testing government ownership. It should not only take possession of the anthracite coal fields, but operate them in the interests of the people. We look upon J. Pierpont Morgan as the worst criminal of the age and as such he should be arrested and prosecuted.—Elgin Daily News.

The above is a fair sample of the aimless discontent which can only express itself in "ifs" and "buts," "shoulds" and "oughts," either through inability to see or reluctance to admit the glaring fact of class rule. We send legislators to Washington "supposedly" to "guard the people's interests," but we never investigate the foundations of the supposition, being content to accept without question the oft-repeated declaration that this "is a government of the people," or "ought to be" or is "supposed" to be.

That the legislators in Senate and Congress are the servants of the trusts instead of the "people," and could not indeed be otherwise, is seemingly too bitter a potion to be swallowed. It disturbs the old traditions and "suppositions" too much to be admitted freely. Yet there is absolutely no other explanation for the fact of the passivity of the National Legislature composed of two parties, both "on record" as pledged to oppose trusts and combines. They simply dare not attempt anything prejudicial to the interests of their masters. Their business is rather to pretend to do so, in order to keep alive the "supposition" that they are there to "guard the interests of the people."

And when the "people" understand this, they will then find a way to reach the oppressors, but not until then. And they will understand further that Morgan and other trust manipulators are not criminals, but merely representatives of a class in possession of an instrument (the Government) which they naturally use to further their own interests. "The executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the capitalist class."

"Government ownership" is no remedy unless the government is in the hands of the oppressed class. The parties who own the anthracite coal fields are in common with other capitalists owners of the government now. Any government ownership of coal fields under present circumstances could only be made possible by the consent of the capitalists who own the government, and then could only conserve their interests. The benefits of government ownership in other words, can only accrue to the owners of government.

It is worse than useless to blink these facts. No change for the better is possible without a social revolution which will transfer the political power (i. e., the government) to the oppressed classes. Little capitalists, small property owners, and the middle class generally are totally impotent to effect the change. It can only come through the great working class, the laborers with hand and brain, who produce all wealth and are condemned to a bare and precarious subsistence in return.
If this diagnosis is rejected, there remains nothing but a return to the futile "if" and "should" and "supposed to be."

Railroads ties.

Grief has come to the employees of the Long Island Road as the result of an order posted on the bulletin boards today, which reads: "Conductors and brakemen will wear only black ties hereafter." Mr. Cassatt is president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which owns the Long Island. Recently he took a trip to Manhattan Beach and was shocked by a conductor's red tie. And all summer long the railroad men will be in mourning.—Daily Paper.

The above though not particularly important is yet significant of the total subjection which a developed capitalism forces on its victims. Complete slavery to the job is the position in which the employe now finds himself. Forty or fifty years ago such an order would not have been promulgated and would not be obeyed if it had. Now however the tendency is to regulate the lives of employes down to the smallest detail, particularly in great railroad and other

corporations, and the wage slaves have no choice but to obey as in the above case, the alternative of discharge being altogether too serious to be considered. It is a good illustration of the truth that the man who sells his labor power however has another alternative left. It is the ownership and control of the road that gave Cassatt power to dictate what color of clothing he should wear. He can get back at Cassatt by voting for a system that will make the road collective instead of individual property. By voting for Socialism and inducing others to do so he can shock Cassatt and his class more than by wearing a dozen red ties.

Japanese Socialist Press.

Several copies of the "Labor World," a Socialist paper published in Tokio, Japan, have arrived at this office. Only two pages in each issue are printed in English. Several of the articles, however, are very significant, one in particular which points out how the misery of the working class, the cheap factory labor of women and children keeps pace with the development of modern capitalist production, in that country. The increasing control of local industries by the gigantic American trusts, such as the Tobacco, Match and Standard Oil trusts, is also pointed out distinctly, together with the inexorable trend towards Socialism that all these things signify. The editor is Sen Katsuyama, and he seems to have a clear grasp of the subject, judging from the articles in English which appear from his pen.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

The City Central Committee request members of our party and readers of the Chicago Socialist to patronize, so far as possible, advertisers in our paper. Unanimously adopted at regular session of the City Central Committee, June 7th, 1902.

Sixty-nine young men graduate this year from the Kent College of Law and will proceed to "carve careers" for themselves at the American bar. These men presumably have been taught many things about the nobility of the law and have formed many fine theories concerning the lawyer's exalted calling. It is safe to say that these fine theories will in the next few years experience a severe shock. The "nobility" of the law has suffered terribly within the past twenty years. The development of industry, concentration, the trust idea, etc., etc., have humiliated the ancient majesty of the law to an extent which is pitiable from the standpoint of the young aspirant. What a slump for the ambitious and fine theorizer of the law graduate when he finds that the ordinary role of a lawyer in these latter days is more or less that of a collector of bills. "Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen!"

Circulation League.

Chicago Socialist Circulation League will hold its next meeting at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue, on Monday, June 16th at 8 p. m. Important business. All members will please attend.

The printers of Chicago celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of their union this week. This period has been filled with development momentous to the printers' craft. He has experienced the transformation from the position of a hand worker to that of attendant of a machine. He has kept partially abreast of this development, possibly more so than any other craftsman subject to the same conditions. The linotype operator at his machine is able to produce the same result in two hours as he formerly did in a whole day. He is reaping the fruits of his increased productivity but partially by increased wages obtained through the strength of his union, but there is not accruing to him one-third the advantage that there would if the Merantian machine were owned collectively by society, under which condition each printer would receive the full social value of his labor and no less.

Ohio Socialist Picnic.

Ohio Socialists will give an outing on July 4th at Wooddale Park on the C. H. & D. R. R. near Hamilton, and just between Hamilton and Dayton. Proceeds will go entirely to the propaganda. H. Gaylord Wilshire will be one of the speakers. Amusements of all kinds provided. For further information address W. G. Critchlow, State Secretary, Socialist Party, 26 Pruden Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

Debate

at Willard Hall, W. C. T. U. Bldg., cor. La Salle & Monroe Streets, on June 20th, 8 p. m. Subject—Resolved that the Prohibition Party offers to the citizens of the United States a better agency for the advancement of the general welfare than is offered by the Socialist Party.
Affirmative, P. F. Ferguson; Negative, A. M. Simons.
ADMISSION FREE.

Look at the number on your wrapper. The paper stops when your subscription expires.

REQUEST REFUSED

Gas Workers on Strike Vainly ask for Arbitration.

EMPLOYERS IGNORE THEM.

City press will not state their case so they get after the "public" with a handbill.

The recent settlement of the teachers' strike to the alleged satisfaction of all concerned, has started a universal chorus in favor of "arbitration" from the capitalist press as a panacea for all labor troubles. It might be supposed that in view of the happy results of the dispute between the packers and the teamsters, that all other employers of labor would eagerly hasten to apply the same remedy where necessary. But things are not always as they seem.

Here for instance comes the plaint of the Gas Workers' Mutual Aid and Protective Association setting forth in a handbill (as no capitalist paper will publish their grievance) how they have been and still are being treated by their employers. It is detailed therein that these Gas Workers formed an organization for the purpose of bettering their conditions on April 5th, and how this was immediately followed by the discharge of several employes who had joined it. A committee of inquiry from the new organization sent to investigate and confer with the company's officials, was treated most contemptuously. This resulted on a strike on May 12th.

What the men ask is merely the right to organize and reinstatement of the employes discharged. This request has fallen upon deaf ears.

The gas works are now being run by a double force taken from the different offices and machine shops of the companies. The city police are at the service of the employers and the union men are being driven off the sidewalks and into the streets, every effort apparently being made to goad them into a riot, though as yet there has been no disturbance.

The handbill ends as follows: "We have taken this course to give the public our side, as the different daily papers refused to give us even a three-line notice. Thus you see how they control even the mouthpiece of the people. "All we ask is simple justice, without fear or favor, and we will abide by any decision of any fair board of arbitration."

Here are a body of men asking for the application of the great panacea of arbitration which the press is now boasting, and yet strange to say not even a statement of their willingness to arbitrate can get into print in the "mouthpieces of the people." What is the reason for this strange state of affairs? Are the gas companies less "just" than the pickers? Or is arbitration a solution for all labor troubles except those which may arise in the gas producing industry?

Now that the gas workers are idle they have leisure to think up somewhat on these subjects, and they will see that they are assuming a whole lot of things that are not true.

They are asking the "right to organize." That is what they think. But they have already formed an organization. The companies are not denying them this "right" but are insisting on their own, which consists in selecting their employes as they see fit. They are violating no law in refusing to deal with an organization of their employes. There is neither morality, justice, or anything of the sort about the question. It is a question of expediency alone and they are the judges.

Why don't they arbitrate? Simply because they don't have to. That is how they figure it out. The packers calculated that it would be more profitable to make a few concessions to the teamsters than allow the strike to continue. That is why they arbitrated. But the gas companies are evidently in no such fix.

Why did the daily papers refuse to print the gas workers side of the question? Because they are not as the gas workers suppose them to be, "the mouthpieces of the people." They are the mouthpieces of the capitalist class instead.

In short the gas workers are too weak to compel either notice or arbitration. Their places can be too easily filled to cause the companies any embarrassment. As long as gas is produced the "public" cares nothing about who produces it. It was simply because the teamsters were able to hamper to some extent both the packers and the "public," that they secured arbitration and general no-ice.

The gas workers seem to be powerless at present but they can vote for Socialism and help change the system.
Rev. Thomas Haggerty, the Roman Catholic priest, who has been agitating for Socialism in conjunction with Eugene V. Debs in Colorado, is a native of Chicago. He is said to be a most powerful and efficient Socialist speaker and Comrade Debs refers to his work in Denver as exceedingly effective.

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Editorial Announcements: To secure a return of unused manuscript postage should be enclosed.

The fact that a signed article is published does not commit the Chicago Socialist to all opinions expressed therein.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Entered at the Post Office Chicago, Ill., as Second Class Matter March 19, 1919.



Out of 82 strikes which have occurred in Massachusetts since the beginning of the year only one-tenth resulted in favor of the strikers. One-fourth were compromised and the remainder (43) were lost, according to the report of the Bureau of Statistics for that State.

It is a very hopeful sign of the rising intelligence of the Union Traction employees that they are becoming alive to the true character of the so-called "benevolent associations" which the bosses are trying to force upon them as a substitute for the union.

In a debate in the Massachusetts legislature the fact was brought out that Illinois has a law which provides that when the bosses advertise for men to take the places of strikers, they shall state that fact in the advertisement.

And now a great outcry is wailed across the seas from the American "nouveau riche" in London who complain bitterly because the English hotel keepers have raised their rates three hundred per cent for the reception of Americans who wish to attend the coronation.

It there is any such thing as "public sentiment" it was undeniably on the side of the teamsters. The packers had the unpopular end of the dispute.

But the changed character of the riot is nevertheless good evidence that class antagonisms are becoming more, distinctive and gradually approaching their culminating point.

Peace has been declared between the packers and the teamsters and work at the stockyards is proceeding as usual.

For less possible of success, the chance of a future strike, and the struggle between the packers and the teamsters has been no exception to this rule.

The day succeeding its settlement the daily press informed its readers that the packers were preparing to introduce new methods of distribution of their products through the city.

Indirectly connected with the above comes the reliable news that Edison has succeeded in perfecting a cheap and practical motor for the carriage of goods that will practically supplant the horse as transportation power.

It is a point not usually recognized by union men that every success obtained upon the economic field instead of maintaining the status quo acts as a stimulant towards improvement in the means of production calculated to make economic victories for the employes more and more difficult.

The magnificent struggle of the teamsters therefore, brings them nearer the point where united political action against the master class is unavoidable.

Even the recent street riots, incident upon the dispute between the packers and teamsters, showed some peculiar features, probably indicative of this change.

A personal contact with the crowds participating in them showed conclusively that it was by no means the so-called "tough element," the "hoodlums" that preponderated.

A canvass of the small store keepers undertaken by some of our party members, showed that this class was almost unanimous in favor of the strikers.

Members of the Socialist Party mixed freely with the crowds and their comments upon the struggle were generally accepted.

It is not strange that the tremendous economic changes which have taken place in the past few years should produce a corresponding change in the modes of thought and action of the people influenced by them.

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It is not strange that the tremendous economic changes which have taken place in the past few years should produce a corresponding change in the modes of thought and action of the people influenced by them.

But the changed character of the riot is nevertheless good evidence that class antagonisms are becoming more, distinctive and gradually approaching their culminating point.

CAPITALISM AND DISEASE

Upon every hand evidences are multiplying that disease is mainly the result of social and economic conditions and environment.

It is the insufficiency of total lack of these primal necessities that condemns thousands of the working class annually to certain death from tuberculosis.

But it is now the less certain that this state of affairs will persist until the system of production that impoverishes the many for the benefit of the few, is overthrown and supplanted by one which will permit all an equal opportunity to enjoy, not so much the luxuries as the common necessities of life—pure air and water, sunshine and a sufficiency of healthful food.

In other words consumption is a disease engendered and fostered by capitalism. Socialism is its only preventive.

The deductions from them are only too obvious. Abolish the dark and foul tenement houses of the cities, says Dr. Knopf, and let the struggling workmen have a healthful and wholesome house and an abundance of nourishing food.

Frightened people of a religious turn of mind, who, living in the suburbs of St. Pierre, escaped the destruction in which that city was involved are now beginning to relate a remarkable series of miseries of which they were eye witnesses and to which they attribute their delivery.

That is a task which the "struggling workman" himself must accomplish as in his class lies the only power capable of transforming society.

THE MONOLOGUES OF A MILLIONAIRE

Or Mr. Rockefeller's Soliloquies

We'll have our brokers in the pit, and on the curb as well;

We'll sell 'er long and sell 'er short, and sell 'er anyway;

We'll hedge to make ourselves secure, and buy and sell on coil.

While the bucket shop and plunger, the scalper bull and bear,

If some shall buck against our plan, we'll let them take a header and be tumbled in the soup.

For we'll be sailing out of sight, and things will come our way.

You may talk of drastic measures to come from halls of state;

They may appoint committees, a junket they may make;

You may instruct committees to investigate your woes;

They'll tell you that each desert spot now blossoms like the rose.

And they'll tell you that we send abroad more goods than we receive.

And they'll tell you that we've got a chance as good as any other man.

At all hazards the superstition that the President can enforce the law against the interests of the ruling classes must be kept up.

We regret to state that the interesting series of letters descriptive of the Socialist's work in the Massachusetts State Legislature, comes to an end with next week's issue.

Elgin comrades are about to start a series of lectures and open air meetings in their city.

The British shipping trust that is being organized in opposition to J. Pierpont Morgan's combination seems to be a pretty considerable affair.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Chicago Socialist for Wills' Magazine, The Comrade, and International Socialist Review.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAY SIDE

Now that Chile and Argentina have concluded a treaty by which both bind themselves to reduce national armaments and cancel contracts for warships ordered, the hypothetical capitalists press takes occasion to lament the fact that the great robber nations of Europe cannot be induced to follow the example of the two South American republics.

But let any one suggest that the vast naval armaments now projected and under construction in this country be materially reduced or suspended, and at once this same press sets up the objection that it is necessary in time of peace to prepare for war.

The truth of the matter is that neither Chile nor Argentina have this necessity imposed upon them to such a degree. They are not in a position to join in the general spoliation of weaker peoples which is the main cause of European and United States armaments at present, and consequently need no special equipment for the universal hold up business the participation in which is the distinguishing mark of the modern "world power".

The time has come when Prohibitionists must devote themselves to the details of practical politics," said Mr. Woolley before the Cook County convention of Prohibitionists last Saturday.

It happens now and then that some faint glimpse of the class struggle breaks through the thick heads of our politicians, especially the sort that are prone to discover dangers that menace the community.

In the light of recent events in Denver where "associated labor" has just declared for Socialism, it is not difficult to fathom the reason for Governor Cummins' alarm.

"Commodore," continues to urge President Roosevelt to take criminal proceedings against the captains of industry who have violated the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

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MANAGER'S COLUMN

ROLL OF HONOR

Table listing names and amounts: 4th Ward \$100, 5th Ward \$127, 6th Ward \$100, 7th Ward \$100, 8th Ward \$100, 9th Ward \$100, 10th Ward \$100, 11th Ward \$100, 12th Ward \$100, 13th Ward \$100, 14th Ward \$100, 15th Ward \$100, 16th Ward \$100, 17th Ward \$100, 18th Ward \$100, 19th Ward \$100, 20th Ward \$100, 21st Ward \$100, 22nd Ward \$100, 23rd Ward \$100, 24th Ward \$100, 25th Ward \$100, 26th Ward \$100, 27th Ward \$100, 28th Ward \$100, 29th Ward \$100, 30th Ward \$100, 31st Ward \$100, 32nd Ward \$100, 33rd Ward \$100, 34th Ward \$100, 35th Ward \$100, 36th Ward \$100, 37th Ward \$100, 38th Ward \$100, 39th Ward \$100, 40th Ward \$100, 41st Ward \$100, 42nd Ward \$100, 43rd Ward \$100, 44th Ward \$100, 45th Ward \$100, 46th Ward \$100, 47th Ward \$100, 48th Ward \$100, 49th Ward \$100, 50th Ward \$100, 51st Ward \$100, 52nd Ward \$100, 53rd Ward \$100, 54th Ward \$100, 55th Ward \$100, 56th Ward \$100, 57th Ward \$100, 58th Ward \$100, 59th Ward \$100, 60th Ward \$100, 61st Ward \$100, 62nd Ward \$100, 63rd Ward \$100, 64th Ward \$100, 65th Ward \$100, 66th Ward \$100, 67th Ward \$100, 68th Ward \$100, 69th Ward \$100, 70th Ward \$100, 71st Ward \$100, 72nd Ward \$100, 73rd Ward \$100, 74th Ward \$100, 75th Ward \$100, 76th Ward \$100, 77th Ward \$100, 78th Ward \$100, 79th Ward \$100, 80th Ward \$100, 81st Ward \$100, 82nd Ward \$100, 83rd Ward \$100, 84th Ward \$100, 85th Ward \$100, 86th Ward \$100, 87th Ward \$100, 88th Ward \$100, 89th Ward \$100, 90th Ward \$100, 91st Ward \$100, 92nd Ward \$100, 93rd Ward \$100, 94th Ward \$100, 95th Ward \$100, 96th Ward \$100, 97th Ward \$100, 98th Ward \$100, 99th Ward \$100, 100th Ward \$100.

Are you all in boys? It does not look quite like 10,000 new subscribers but the efforts of those who are taking hold will not be wasted.

All over the city and state there are hundreds of socialists unaffiliated with the party. They are doing nothing to help along the great organized movement in which they are interested.

Unattached socialist let us hear from you. The country towns are waking up. Eleven from Oregon, Ill., by Comrade Thornquist Make it an even dozen next time, comrade.

Comrade D. Sorwenberg is our agent at Spring Valley, Ill., and he starts in with five yearlies this week. Well done. Come again.

Comrade Kingerly, the literary agent at Terre Haute, Ind., remembered us with five new subscribers.

Comrade Kennedy has got things moving in Elgin. Subscribers are coming in almost daily. Eight in one day.

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"The Comrade" for June

The June Comrade is quite up to the high standard of excellence set by its predecessors. The place of honor is given to a long satirical poem, in the heroic style, by Upton Sinclair, the popular Young Socialist, which ought to attract a good deal of attention.

Under Socialism when there is a surplus of coal the miners would go on a vacation instead of going on a strike.

Remember the first and greatest picnic of the season is only a week off—June 22d, at 80th street and Stony Island avenue.

Seventeen year locusts are said to be good to eat, and if prosperity lasts much longer the workmen may have to eat them or go hungry.

Not every Socialist can make a speech, but it does not take genius to sell a subscription card and one subscriber may be worth two speeches.

The ice trust is not responsible because the children of the poor die in summer. This is one of the crimes that can be laid at the door of the capitalist system.

Every capitalist who gives a few thousands for a church knows that the men employed by the corporations in which the capitalist has his money invested must work Sundays or lose their jobs.

Isn't it strange that in these prosperous times that men should be found willing to take the places of striking department store teamsters at \$11 a week?

The rank and file of the Democratic party being workmen is not competent to pick the ticket, so it is very kind of the capitalistic silk stockings to do the job.

Vegetarianism may have some good points, but the workman should object to have it thrust upon him by force rather than presented to him by argument.

Since the times are so extraordinarily good, workmen should send a committee to Mark Hanna to see if he will not add a Panama hat to the full dinner pail equipment.

For \$500 one can visit London and see the coronation parade. Any workman who would just quit drinking should be able to save that amount in a week if he cares to go over.

Young Rockefeller has gone to Europe. Members of his Sunday School class who have been listening to his words of wisdom all winter can put in the summer wondering why they can't go also.

If some one would explain in what particular spot the referendum would hit the institution of private property Socialists might grow much more enthusiastic for it.

Rhode Island street car men are striking to have the eight hour law enforced. It is on the state statute books but that fact does not especially interest the corporations.

Have you noticed that it has gone out of fashion for young men to dispart the fortunes their fathers had gathered so that some other family may have a chance?

No workman feels that he would not be competent to handle and care for \$1,000,000, but sometimes he allows the capitalists to make him believe that too much wealth would injure his class.

SOCIALIST POINTERS

The capitalist system is good enough for the millionaire, but how does it suit you?

Will Carter Harrison send policemen to club the government if it attempts to make trouble for the packers?

One objection we have to the post office kind of Socialism is that those drawing the largest salaries do the least work.

In attending a Socialist meeting always hitch your automobile securely on the outside, or some thief might run away with it.

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IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Work of the Socialist Representatives, Carey and McCartney in the Massachusetts Legislature. Duplicity and Cowardice of Capitalist Politicians Exposed. Debate on the Bills Brought Forward by Socialists, Republican and Democratic "Frien... Equivocate and Falsify. Strike Advertising Bill Voted Down. Referendum Bill Also Defeated. Socialist Representatives Overwhelm Their Opponents in Argument. Most Exciting Session of the Legislature Ever Known Ends with Credit to the Socialist Cause.

The four days of the legislative week just passed, have been the most strenuous, from a Socialist and labor standpoint since the present session began, and the results arising therefrom are expected to be of the most far-reaching character. Each day one of the Socialist bills was up for consideration, the Socialist members occupying the center of the stage of action in a manner highly gratifying to their comrades and exceedingly embarrassing to the other fellows. It was indeed a great week. Nothing like it has engaged public attention for many years, and the Socialist members emerged from the fray with credit to themselves and added prestige to the Socialist cause.

Old Party Politicians at Bay.

The contests that waged around the various measures became more bitter as each day passed, until they assumed a political significance that threatened to overwhelm the principles involved—only the Socialists retaining their equilibrium throughout the struggle. The Democrats were hopelessly at sea, for being without principles to steer by and a competent leader to guide them, they floundered about, first this way and then that, until they finally landed in a bog of political doubt, where explanations will weigh down their feet and make them more helpless than ever before. Indeed, the Republicans were not much better off, except that they had the benefit of the majority and therefore less fear of the future. Their position can be imagined, however, when the speaker of the House, Mr. Myers, was compelled to leave the chair and explain for the benefit of his terrified friends his vote of the day before, when he cast the deciding vote that killed the strike picketing bill (for that day at least) and thus stirred up the biggest sensation of its kind during the legislative year.

This explanation became necessary because the speaker is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and from a personal and party standpoint his vote was practically a deft, to the aroused labor sentiment throughout the state. But his "explanation" did not help matters, but if anything made them worse for his side, for in this case, as in nearly all others, it will probably be found that the politician who has to explain is lost.

On the Defensive.

The scenes witnessed in the House during the past week were most dramatic in their intensity. It is not likely that most of those engaged in them realized just how full these scenes were of significance to one interested in modern political affairs, and who sees a meaning in them beyond and above the local interests at stake, or the temporary advancement to be gained or lost by those whose only reason for being in politics is inspired by personal or material motives alone. To the Socialist, the conflict over measures seeking to provide more freedom and better conditions to the working class now, was only preliminary to greater conflicts coming that will have the world for a theater and an international congress for a stage.

The power and influence to be exercised in a body of men like the Massachusetts legislature by two Socialists who know their business, was never more forcibly brought home than it was this week. We saw men who aspire to the appellation of statesmen, and who lay claim to the appellation of representatives of the people, hunted from cover and compelled to apologize, defend, and equivocate until their very friends must have blushed for shame. That their position was calling for more than one was evidenced by the attack made upon the two Socialists on personal grounds, attacks which were met in a way that carried worse confusion to those that made them. It requires no exaggeration, to say that of all those who participated in the debates the Socialists alone came forth blameless and unshamed.

Strike Advertising Bill.

There were three bills of the Socialists considered in the four days the legislature met. On Monday Carey's bill requiring that when there is a strike in any factory or workshop the employer shall state there is a strike when advertising for their employees, was debated and defeated. On Tuesday McCartney's bill providing for the referendum in cities was also defeated, after a warm debate. On Wednesday the famous bill introduced by Carey to legalize picketing was defeated without debate on a tie vote, the Speaker making the tie with the first vote he has cast this session. On Thursday this bill was reconsidered and passed to a third reading, after a debate occupying the morning session, and during which the speaker left the chair for the first time in two years and explained his vote of the day before and to which the morning papers had given great prominence in view of the Speaker's political aspirations. In the afternoon, Carey's bill for the referendum of statutory legislation, which had been substituted for the adverse committee report on Friday of last week, was refused passage to a third reading after a debate extending over nearly the whole afternoon. All in all a record breaking week.

Carey leads Debate.

The committee on labor had reported adversely on the strike advertising bill, and Carey moved to substitute his bill for the committee report. He spoke his full twenty minutes in support of his measure, calling attention to specific instances where workmen had been deceived into going into strike localities through the misrepresentation of manufacturers or their agents. How agents got a percentage for securing men under false pretenses, how workmen, through necessity, are led to listen to the stories of these agents, how they find upon reaching their destination that they are expected to become traitors to their class or become tramps, unless the strikers give out of their scanty treasury to send the victims back home again. Carey cited what was done during the recent teamsters' strike, and what had been done within the preceding week at Plymouth, where weavers had been brought from Tilton, N. H., to take the place of strikers, but how the majority of these men had manfully refused to go to work when they learned the conditions prevailing. He had been in Tilton a few days ago at a meeting, and he had learned how the weaver's agent had denied there was a strike on in Plymouth. This was a universal practice, and it had been recognized in Illinois, where a law similar to that proposed by the bill had been enacted. If it was necessary to legislate to prevent misrepresentation in the sale of canned lobsters, why was it not necessary to legislate where the interests, and often the lives, of human beings were directly affected? The practice was a diabolical one that caused much suffering to many working people, and steps should be taken to restrict and destroy it.

A Champion of Capitalism.

Callender of Boston followed in a bitter and sarcastic speech in which he defended the labor committee and ridiculed the two Socialists. It was apparent that Mr. Callender had it in for the "disturbers," for he went for them in a particularly savage manner. The scene that followed was the forerunner of the many that marked the week as the most interesting of the year.

Callender said he considered the labor committee (of which he is a member) a reasonable and fair one, whatever the gentlemen representing the Socialist Party might think of it. The committee had reported these bills which it considered worthy of passage at this time. He did not believe that the practice characterized as damnable was a universal one, and even if it was, to enact this bill would make it necessary to enact laws compelling merchants to state the exact composition of every bolt of cloth or every piece of food sold. A man has a right to advertise for fifty men if he wants to, and no one has a right to say how he shall word that advertisement, so long as he kept within the limit of decent language. What sort of men were those that wanted the referendum, in order to pass upon laws, and they could not choose this employment? They wanted to secure control of the state and national governments and yet they could not make a contract of their own. What county would the agents of manufacturers who violated the law be tried in, if men were brought from any other county? And then can not any man who is wronged have recourse to the courts now by instituting suits for damages?

Callender then went on to ridicule the Socialists. We are continually being told in glowing language and with brilliant rhetoric of the conditions of the working class, and how the workers will emancipate themselves from wage slavery, but as to the way it was to be done was not quite clear. Two years ago we heard the gentleman from Haverhill advocate bloody revolution and yet last Friday we heard him say he wanted a peaceful revolution. It things kept on this way we would live to see the gentleman from Haverhill acting as chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs and defending the chop suey trust, while the gentleman from Rockland would be seen going around with a banner on his back marked, "Sold out to Raymond." (The latter phrase is one made prominent by a local firm in its advertising.) There was some laughter at the climax to Callender's speech as he sat down.

Mr Jackson Protests.

Jackson of Fall River who is the best of the "labor representatives" in the house, said he could not remain in his seat and allow the gratuitous insults of the gentleman from Boston (Callender) to pass without protest. He said Carey had stated the case for the bill truthfully and fairly. This was a bill which the workers wanted, for they were continually being shown the need of it. If the workmen were unable to make contracts for themselves it was because they were too poor to enforce justice and that was their misfortune, and not their fault. He would say that if the people had not secured the referendum this year they would some other year, let those oppose it who might.

McCartney retorts on Callender.

McCartney cited a case printed in a paper how men had been deceived into going to Plymouth from New Jersey, but he would not back home when they

learned of the strike. The bill did not say that firms shall specify when there were no strikes, but only when there were, to prevent deception. It was absurd to say that the victims of this evil should sue for damages. Imagine a workman, far from home, without friends and out of work, going to a lawyer and asking him to help institute suit against a wealthy corporation. It was doubtful whether Callender, with all his friendship for labor, would take a case under such conditions. McCartney then became sarcastic also. The gentleman from Boston usually entered an argument well primed with quotations from the classics, but today he had evidently come unprepared, for Milton and Homer had not been dragged into the discussion. Instead, he (Callender) had descended to use the language and tactics of a modern demagogue. In place of argument he had appealed to prejudice, and waved the bloody shirt in order to mislead the members. If Mr. Callender would take his classic head out of the dusty toms of the past and study the present, he would be able to pass better upon the measures before him. It would be preferable, however, to have him continue to dig down into the Odyssey rather than have him resort to the despicable mannerisms of the ordinary demagogue.

Various Views.

Howard of North Brookfield supported the bill and related an occurrence in his town to show its necessity. He did not claim to be an especial representative of labor, was not a member of a trade union, and would probably never be one, but this was not a question of unionism but simple justice. Mr. Callender had sought to beg the issue. If manufacturers did not want the bill was not that a sign that they were willing to deceive?

Schofield of Ipswich, also a member of the labor committee, said he believed the bill would do harm to the workingman, but just how he did not state. Reverse the case, he said, and say that workmen who lost their jobs through strikes had to report that to the next employer they sought. Howard interrupted to ask if the case was a parallel one. Wasn't it again the workingman that would suffer. Schofield said he knew that there were manufacturers who would not employ men who were known to have been out on strike, but the workingman should not ask for what they were not willing to grant to others. He was in favor of giving the laborer his just rights, but he believed the other side had rights also, and that man was doing the best who was trying to have each side respect the rights of the other.

Carey takes the Floor.

When Carey was next recognized the members turned their seats around to listen to what he would say in reply to Callender. They expected something spicy—and they got it. Carey first answered Schofield and likened him to the Colossus of Rhodes, spanning a river which divided labor and capital, with a foot on each bank of the river. The great difficulty was that the banks kept growing farther apart, and unless Schofield hurried up, he would be forced to perform an act quite beyond his powers. He said that Schofield was one of those whose friendship for labor first blew hot and then blew cold, and kept his friends guessing where he was at. As for the gentleman from Boston, whose classic ghosts had fled for that day, and whose classic mind had condescended to deal with the problems of the present, he never heard him (Carey) preaching bloody revolution. No man living or dead had ever heard him do that. If the man who said that was out in the street, instead of in this house, he would be tempted to call him a direct descendant of Ananias in a direct line. As it was he would simply say that the gentleman was mistaken.

The gentleman from Boston had attempted to prophesy and to ridicule his colleague and himself because they saw fit to disagree with the labor committee. He would not attempt to reply to all the aspersions of the gentleman, but he would say that before McCartney would appear with the sign "Sold out to Raymond," that the gentleman from Boston would probably wear a sign with the two last words of the foregoing inscription left off. Callender had cast reflections upon workmen and yet hoped to be known as a defender of them. He was like the boy who was asked if his father was a Christian, "Yes," answered the boy, "but he doesn't work at it."

Carey told a couple of stories to illustrate his arraignment of Callender as a defender of labor, that set the house in roars of laughter. He then replied to the criticisms of the bill.

Democrats Kill the Bill.

Danahoe of Fall River, another "labor representative," defended the committee report and talked as if he were trying to square himself for acquiescing in it. Keenan of Boston, one of the leaders (save the mark!) of the Democrats in the house, also opposed the bill and seemed to be indignant because the Socialists insisted upon pushing such measures. He called upon the Democrats not to be uncoiled into voting for bills presented by theorists, because the bills happened to be endorsed by labor organizations and labor speakers.

McCartney closed the debate by saying that the sole defence of adverse reports put forward by the labor committee and its friends, was that the committee on labor was the best ever had. He would be prepared to believe that when more evidence was produced to prove it.

On a vote vote the noon bill it, and on a rising vote it voted for the bill and it passed. Carey asked for a roll

call, but only 26 responded and that settled it. The light vote was accounted for by the Democrats answering the call of Keenan not to vote for the bill.

Debate on Referendum.

The debate on McCartney's bill for the referendum in cities on local affairs was even more interesting than the one just recorded. McCartney moved to substitute his bill for the adverse committee report, and made an able speech in its support. The bill sought to give 15 per cent of the citizens in any city the right to have local affairs submitted to a general vote. It was founded on the principle of the old town meeting which Thomas Jefferson, John Fiske and Bryce had all commended. The city is the epitome of the present civilization and around it would wage the battle of the future. If corruption exists anywhere it manifests itself most in the cities, and corrupted exists there because a few men own the franchises and desire special privileges. This bill gives the citizens the right to present petitions for the referendum to the aldermen, so that the power to vote away the franchises could be controlled. The trend of the people's thought was toward a wider democracy, and the early difficulties attendant upon the attempts at democracy were removed by the increased facilities in transportation and communication. He could not see how the members could vote against this bill in view of their votes on the referendum last week.

Jewett of Worcester in charge of the bill, said the cities had already the right upon petition to hold mass meetings. But the real objection to the bill was that it would place every public service corporation within the reach of a certain class of citizens, which it was known would mean confiscation.

Carey argued for the bill and replied to Jewett by saying that he would not deny that he wanted to give the citizens a chance to get at the corporations. The Socialists would not have to retire and hold a caucus on that point. The party they represented was unanimous on the matter. He pointed out the contradictory position held by many members in denying to the cities what was conceded to the towns. A town could not receive a charter as a city unless it had 10,000 inhabitants, but it could exercise the referendum upon petition of ten citizens. If a town had 9,999 inhabitants it had the referendum, but if a child was born and the population thereby increased to 10,000, then the 10,000 should not have the referendum. This was a most illogical position to take.

A Question of Logic.

Callender was recognized and it was evident that he was still smarting under Carey's arraignment of the day before. He said Carey was illogical and reminded him of the lesson in logic taught in the books of school. One lesson ran thus: Does one grain of sand make a heap? No. Does 99 grains of sand make a heap? No. Does 9,999 grains of sand make a heap? No. Does 10,000 grains of sand make a heap? Yes. (Laughter.)

Callender yielded the floor to Carey, who said that he only wished to remark that if that was the sort of logic the gentleman from Boston was fed on, that he (Carey) wondered no longer at some of the arguments made by him in opposition to labor bills. There was more laughter at this, which made Callender flush crimson and then grow deathly pale. When he spoke again his voice trembled with suppressed anger. He said the members would understand that it required some self control to speak after the words spoken about him in that house a few hours ago. He would not attempt to answer the gentleman from Haverhill, but he would say they had been good friends but that the reference of himself to a biblical gentleman would not be easily forgotten. Such dissimulation would rankle and eat its way "like the worm" into the heart of any friendship.

Callender proceeded to eulogize representative government as the best yet devised by man—it stood between the mob and the monarch; this government was the finest example of its success and this state had set the most glorious standard within the government.

"We never Forget!"

Carey replied to Callender in an eloquent speech that provoked applause. His answer to Callender's personal allusions was particularly happy. He said he regretted that anything should have occurred to mar their friendship, but anything he had said was in opposition to the attack upon his colleague and himself. However, he would say that no matter what came between the gentleman from Boston and himself, no matter what he might say or do now or hereafter, nothing would make him forget that the gentleman from Boston was the first man to arise on the floor of the house and defend the Socialists, when to defend them meant something. For himself, he was of that section of the working class whose motto was, "We never forget!" We never forget those who wrong our class nor those who help it, be it ever so small. And though the gentleman from Boston should sink to the lowest depths of political iniquity, which we know he would not do, yet be and his colleague would remember those words of defence when all else would be only worth forgetting.

Two Views of Progress.

Carey then took up Callender's eulogy of representative government, and of Massachusetts in particular. Representative government was, through the concentration of wealth, becoming less and less representative in its character, every day.

Massachusetts led all other states in its progressiveness, and it was because of that that they desired to keep on progressing. Wherever he and McCartney went they pointed out how Massachusetts had led in the revolution against King George, in the fight against chattel slavery, and the fact that it had been the first state to send Socialists to the legislature was evidence that it was going to lead in the destruction of wage slavery. Who was the best friend of the state? He who said that the state was perfect that the past held all that was good? Or was it he who sought the defects in the state and tried to remedy them, holding the past only as an example to be guided by, and seeking to make the future even more glorious than what had gone before? For himself he would say that he wanted to see Massachusetts lead in the struggle for Socialism, so that one more gem could be added to its diadem—a gem that would serve to guide the sons of men and sparkle even through the darkest night. We sought to have the state adapt itself to the changing conditions ever confronting society, and thus have its children inherit a greater heritage than ever before fell to the lot of mortal men.

Bill Finally Defeated.

McCartney took up Jewett's argument and asked him to point out one public service corporation that the bill would enable the citizens of any city to reach, although he wished it could confer that power. The laws were so cunningly arranged that the corporations could not be reached, only the state government. He defied Jewett to point out one corporation that could be got at if the bill was enacted, but Jewett answered not.

Newton of Everett, at once the most able and outspoken opponent of any progressive measure introduced, and the real leader of the Republicans in the house, opposed the bill as an attack on representative government. It would give members a chance to shirk responsibility.

McCartney showed how the people were helpless when any contract with a corporation was to be made.

On a rising vote the bill was voted down by 38 to 75. McCartney asked for a roll call, which was granted, resulting in 55 for the bill, and 118 against it.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

Boston, Mass., May 21, 1902.

Late Nominations.

On Sunday, June 8th, the members of the Socialist Party in the 4th Congressional and 11th Senatorial Districts met in the Englishwood Turn Hall, 1145 W. 23d street, for the purpose of nominating the necessary candidates, viz., one State Representative, one State Senator and one Congressman.

The following were nominated: For State Representative—Philip Flor; for State Senator—Peter Horvick; for Congressman—Jos. Wanhops.

The committee on resolutions endorsed the recommendation of the State Committee that the Chicago Socialist be recognized as the official organ of the party.

A campaign committee of nine was elected and a campaign fund of \$22.50 was pledged, after which the convention adjourned.

Comrade M. Becker has been nominated for Congress in the 1st Congressional district at the convention held June 8th at 2114 Wabash avenue.

At the convention held at Jussewitsch's hall, corner 21st and Paulina streets, Jacob Winner of 364 Blue Island avenue, was nominated as candidate on the Socialist Party ticket for the 5th Congressional district.

State Executive Committee.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Illinois held its first regular meeting at Socialist headquarters, 211 Washington street, Tuesday evening, June 24, at 8 p. m. Present, Comrades Brown, Evans, Larsen, Miller, Rasmussen and Smith. Absent, Comrade Knox. Comrade Rasmussen was elected chairman.

The secretary reported an application for charter from Local Rentcher, St. Clair county, and it was unanimously voted to grant such charter.

Comrade Brown proposed the following order of business for all regular meetings of the committee, which was adopted:

1. Election of Chairman.
2. Reading of minutes.
3. Communications.
4. Financial report.
5. Reports of committees.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Adjournment.

Communications were read from Local Galesburg and Springfield and were referred to the secretary with power to act. Bills of H. G. Adair for printing to the amount of \$9.75 were read and ordered paid. The secretary presented the following financial report for the month of May which was approved and ordered printed:

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance May 1st	\$ 7.52
Dwight	1.00
Boilet	1.00
Wenmouth	2.50
Galesburg	1.75
Mount Olive	5.00
Total	\$ 19.27

DISCUSSION ON PLATFORM AND TACTICS

DR. KNOPFNAGEL.

(Continued from last week.)

A reform implies a reorganization of some one or other established institution. Every established institution is a class institution, and is calculated to establish one class at the expense of another. This other class has always been and is the wage slave class. The capitalist system is based upon class interest war. The capitalists are the state the powerful. They never did, never do and never will, permit reforms if these reforms do not benefit them. All institutions are private enterprises as long as the ruling class benefits by it. Just as soon as they find it more profitable that the government—national, state or municipal—should own it, just that soon the "glory of the party," "humanity," the "brotherhood of man," and "fatherhood of God" demands such reforms. Public schools, postal systems, police, fire department, water works, and what not, are established as government institutions, but let our practical comrades not forget that they would remain private enterprises if it paid the ruling class to have it so, THE PINKERTONS WOULD NEVER HAVE CEASED TO LIVE IF THE RULING CLASS HAD NEED OF THEM.

The Socialist Party stands for the emancipation of the working class only. THIS EMANCIPATION CAN ONLY COME THROUGH SUCH REFORMS WHICH WILL REALLY BENEFIT THE WORKING CLASS ONLY, and not the bourgeois. But such reforms are no longer mere reforms, they acquire a revolutionary character—hence are opposed by the capitalists and middle class, and referendum and municipal reform party muddledom. Such reforms are against the interests of the practical politician, who understands the art of politics fairly well.

The Socialists of today are not the Socialists of 20 or 30 years ago. What was thought good then cannot be thought good today. Life affords material for research and activity, which differentiates the credible from the incredible, and rids us more and more of all that is fantastic and metaphysical. The Socialist movement here as everywhere has a past behind it which has become an incontestable factor in the historic life of the movement. With Socialist thought as we find it today, based upon past experience, there can be no questioning of mere reforms or compromise entertained.

The historic force of the class struggle, and the revolutionary spirit of Socialist propaganda is so great that the bourgeois commences to fear it may open the eyes and brains of the proletariat to his class interests, and

We find in Germany the government owns all public utilities, such as railways and street cars, gas and electric plants, the postal system and the churches, and gives free medical help, which costs the poor man dearer than if he called a physician on his own expense. This I know as a physician. Russia owns the railways and even the mines. In Switzerland we have the referendum. Does the working class fare better there than here? The most enthusiastic opportunist must answer "no." Bismarck went in for state ownership of industrial establishments—railways, gas and electric plants, tobacco industry, etc. The Belgian state constructed its chief railway lines, etc., not to benefit the working class, but for the government's (riches) own welfare, to bring up the employees as voting cattle, and to create a source of income independent of parliamentary votes." (F. Engels in "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.")

The Chicago American, May 9th, 1902, in its editorial page writes: "Under municipal ownership capital will obtain safe investment and reasonable profit."

In the face of all these historic facts, the revolutionary Socialist cannot consciously and conscientiously advocate reforms which will benefit the ruling class only, and not because the capitalists will introduce them anyhow. We know that such demands are contradicted by the historic development of the proletarian class, e. g., the historic march of human society. The current economic conditions on the one hand compel the silver barons to look for the control over the government machine, on the other hand the middle class sees itself in danger of being wiped off the surface of our glorious land of the free and the brave; on the third hand they have given birth and growth to a healthy class conscious proletarian Socialist Party. The silver barons and middle class see danger from two sides: (1) the top presses them down, the bottom renders such resistance from below that they find themselves between two grind stones, which grind the vitals out of them. History to them is the record of isolated, disconnected, independent and meaningless records of intrigues and wars for supremacy because of selfish motives only. They still believe the proletariat can be flunkeyed with, and they have to, in order to fight the pressure from above, introduce such reforms which they believe will at one and the same time preserve their life, give them control over the government machine and kill the Socialist movement. No doubt the majority of the working class will rally around these "decoy" Jack reformers, but there is also no doubt that in so far as we keep ourselves aloof from these reforms, that much quicker will the proletariat find out that we are right, and the victory is ours. It is an historic necessity and our reformers go against this necessity.

Let the middle class do the reforms, and let us advocate class conscious, revolutionary Socialism. This alone will give the movement and the party strength, and insure victory to the wage slave.

ducer in the national product becomes smaller and smaller every day, that he gets poorer and poorer not only relatively but absolutely, yet this is no proof at all that the present economic conditions are less favorable for proletarian political action than they were, say, in the 14th century for the rising bourgeoisie. The trouble with our Socialists today, that they only consider the distribution of national wealth and entirely ignore the organization and the mode of production. The power of the rising bourgeoisie lay not so much in his riches as it did in that social-economic progress of which he has become the bearer in the past. Not riches, but the antagonisms created by the new mode of production in the feudal system laured the bourgeois his victory. The bourgeois with all his riches was powerless to fight his own battle. Without the proletariat the bourgeois could never have fought the feudal aristocracy. The riches of the bourgeois helped him inasmuch as he was looked upon by the proletariat as an employer and made the proletariat blind to his own class interests. The same will result if we help the middle class reform parties fight the upper class. In our fight we must adopt the tactics which history points to as necessary means to achieve our end.

In all class struggles history selects as her means to accomplish her mission that which is in the possession of the oppressed class already. Furthermore, history places these weapons in the hands of the oppressed class, that in the order of social-economic evolution is to become emancipated in spite of the will or wisdom of the ruling class. The bourgeois already in the feudal system was considerably free economically. This economic freedom they gained, not because they fought for it, but because they were thrown into it by the feudal lords, who hated craft and trade. If the feudal aristocracy could have foreseen the consequences and possessed the power to call a halt on history, they would surely not have permitted the growth of the bourgeoisie. The aristocracy were in need of such a class and were glad to find a trader. The bourgeois has been placed in a similar position as regards the proletariat. As a class the bourgeois was insignificant in number. He was in need of allies. These allies he found in the proletariat. The bourgeois was by force of circumstances compelled to make of the wage slave a politically free man. His class interests compelled him to declare equal rights for all, so he could have representatives in all the legislative bodies to further his class interests.

The bourgeois movement all through its life has been an individual movement. As such, reforms help it grow. Though politically not entirely free he has a high social standing. Aristocracy flatters him. A Jew is admitted to the king's yes, the king even takes his hat off and bows to the Jew. But such little reforms satisfy him until he becomes conscious of his class interests, e. g., that he can attain all his individuality by a class conscious movement only. No sooner does he become class conscious than he plunges into the fight for political freedom with heart and soul, and gains his individuality through entire change—a social revolution.

The Socialist movement is not an individualist movement. Its aim to use an old term of '48, is communist-socialism, is the economic freedom of each and every one. What satisfied a bourgeoisie cannot satisfy a proletariat. Reforms which would elevate one or a number of the proletariat, cannot satisfy the movement, cannot and will not further the cause. Besides, reforms as we have proven, will not better the conditions of the proletariat. Only a thorough change, a social revolution, will emancipate him and satisfy history. Such changes are, however, possible, only when the working class has possession of the political machine. These are the means history has placed in the hands of the working class and they must use these means only. If they introduce reforms they must indeed be such that will change certain institutions or laws, and will deprive the bourgeoisie, upper or middle class, of certain political or judicial power. Such reforms are only those that will benefit the entire working class, and not single individuals. Reforms such as are recommended by our friends, the advocates of state ownership, will not be in accord with the demands of history.

"The modern state, no matter what its form, is essentially a capitalist machine, the state of capitalists, the ideal personification of the total national capital. THE MORE IT PROCEEDS TO THE TAKING OVER OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES THE MORE DOES IT ACTUALLY BECOME THE NATIONAL CAPITALIST, THE MORE CITIZENS DOES IT EXPLOIT. THE WORKERS REMAIN WAGE WORKERS—PROLETARIANS." (F. Engels.)

Let the middle class do the reforms, and let us advocate class conscious, revolutionary Socialism. This alone will give the movement and the party strength, and insure victory to the wage slave.

"Woman as a Factor in Socialist Politics."

Mrs Corinne Brown will speak on this subject under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary at the Socialist Temple, 114 Western Ave., on Thursday June 27th, 8 o'clock.

State Executive Committee.

(Continued from page 1.)

Table listing names and amounts for the State Executive Committee, including Glen Elynn, Chicago Heights, Spring Valley, etc.

EXPENDITURES.

Table listing various expenses such as National Committee, Graphophone, Office work, etc.

Business Opportunity.

WANTED—A Business Manager in every Ward and County. Bureau of Information, 429 Fulton St., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

One Story and Clark Cabinet, Organ, almost new, worth \$75.00. Will be sold for \$39.00. Address J. W. B., care of Chicago Socialist.

Business notices.

If you want to enjoy a summer beverage superior to anything on the market, buy a few bottles of Honey Hops. Sample bottles can be secured at this office.

Pic-nic Tickets

are for sale at the office of the Chicago Socialist for the Second Congressional District Pic Nic June 22, Bohemian Pic Nic June 22, and German Central Pic Nic June 22.

NOTICE.

Mass meeting at Headquarters 181 Washington every Sunday afternoon at 3 P. M.

Central meeting

at STATE and CONGRESS STRS. For all Socialists not otherwise engaged. Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings at 8 P. M. Good Speakers and Free Discussion.

A Cheerful Liar.

a comedy in three acts will be presented by the SOCIALIST DRAMATIC CLUB on Saturday, June 21st, 3 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western av.

Socialist Dramatic Club,

Business Manager, Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Ladies Auxiliary

will give a PROGRESSIVE EUCHERE PARTY and Ice Cream Social on Saturday Eve., June 14, at THE SOCIALIST TEMPLE, 120 S. Western Ave.

Admission 10 c.

Prices given. Everybody come!

Here's what you want!

Illustrated Propaganda Leaflets. "What is Socialism?" by Mills, per 100, 10c. "Scientific Socialism," by Mills, per 100, 20c. "The Civilized Monkeys," by Warren, per 100, 15c. "Abolish Capitalism," by Warren, per 100, 15c. "Communism in size. Contrasting in argument."

FORSKAREN

THE INVESTIGATOR—Semi-monthly. A Socialist Paper in the Swedish Language. 16 pages, 4 columns. Send for sample copy. Address Forskaren, Sta. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Meat Trust

is putting up the prices of meat, but our prices are as low as the lowest. Give us a trial.

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728 W. North Ave.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(unabridged) by Bellamy. This book costs 50 cents in U. S. A. You can have it delivered to your address by sending to Henry J. Aschmann, London, Ontario, a check for \$1.00.

AS SUCH MEANS WE ADVOCATE:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the workers in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose, in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure government control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Always remember that the main bulwark of capitalism is the ignorance of the workers. They are in darkness only because they do not know the way out. Are you doing all you can to show them the path?

Business Opportunity.

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—given by the Women's Sick Benefit Society "Fortschritt"

Sunday, June 22, 1902, 10 a. m.,

at Nagles Grove,

North 40th Ave. and North Branch of Chicago River.

Tickets bought in advance 10 cents. At the door, 25 cents a person.

Take Flaton Ave. Car transfer for 40th Avenue to the North. Children over 12 years full price.

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Furnished Cottage on Northwest Side, \$5 per month. Address: Chas. B. Ehnborn, 179 Johnston Av.

Buy your Shoes, Hats, Pants, Overalls etc. at

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Big Increase of Business at Socialist Co-operative.

In the first two weeks of my management of the Socialist Co-operative I have DOUBLED THE BUSINESS. This proves that I have the right plan and form for the way things look. I think I will be able to double it again in two weeks more.

We sell all kinds of groceries. We meet competitors prices. We deliver goods within a certain radius of the Temple, gradually increasing as routes are made up.

We sell for cash only. We sell only good goods.

Now, comrades, in order to get you started, I will deliver on the regular route days for one week only the following:

Starter No. 1. 5 lb Sugar, 10c; 12 lb Salt, 10c; 2 bottles Catsup, 10c; 3 lb Spices assorted, 20c; 1 Bar Ivory Soap, 5c; 1 lb Santos Coffee, 25c; 1/2 lb Uncolored Japan Tea, 25c. \$1.20

The whole order for only \$1.00 cash in advance.

Ask for Starter No. 1. This order can be procured at the Temple or will be delivered as follows: South of Temple two miles on Friday, North of Temple two miles on Saturday.

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If you are not a member of the Co-operative, join at once and get its great benefits. Membership \$5.00. If you haven't the cash pay down 50 cents and have the balance taken out of your rates. Remember Starter No. 1 is good only for one week.

W. H. Leffingwell, Business Manager, Socialist Co-operative, 150 S. Western Ave.

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First Picnic! Greatest Picnic!

!! B. Berlyn for Congress !!

His Campaign will be opened with a Grand Picnic and open air Rally

...JUNE 22nd... ..At... BANKERS SYNDICATE PARK

—30 Street and Stony Island Avenue.— Delightful woods, ample shade, good transportation. 10 cents Admission. Speaking, Games and Refreshments. Bring all of your own and your wife's Relations.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

The Scandinavian Sick Benefit Society also called the S. S. S. will arrange a

GRAND PICNIC

in SHARPSHOOTER'S PARK July 13th for the exclusive Benefit of the Socialist Temple Building Fund.

You are all cordially invited to attend. Good Speakers, Good Music etc. Come one, come all!

15 cents Admission 10 cents. Tickets for sale at the following places: Chairman, 364 Milwaukee Ave.; Borne, 442 W. Fullerton Ave.; Christiansen, 777 W. North Ave. and 120 S. Western Avenue.

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More than 250 ILLUSTRATIONS are contained in the first issue of the great SOCIALIST MAGAZINE!!!

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It is in reality what it claims to be, an ILLUSTRATED Socialist Monthly. Among these 250 illustrations there are many full-page pictures, some reproductions of great works of art, some ornaments of exquisite beauty, many half-tone engravings of interesting men and women and quite a number of splendid cartoons, some of them in color. And besides these pictures there are to be found in the columns of "The Comrade" excellent stories, the poems, good articles and a wealth of other original matter, not to be found in any other Socialist publication. "There is nothing to compare with in the Socialist Movement, in any country," writes Prof. Geo. D. Herron about "The Comrade," and his view is enthusiastically endorsed by thousands of other Socialists and by the Socialist press throughout the country. You don't know Socialist Literature, if you don't know "The Comrade." If you don't wish to subscribe, order a bundle of 5 or 10 copies per month for your Party Organization.

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By Rev. T. McGrady of Bellevue, Ky. has been translated into the POLISH tongue and can be obtained at the Polish Headquarters 48 Noble St., Chicago, Ill. Prices. Single copy 10 cents, 10 copies 75 cents, 25 copies \$1.00 100 copies \$3 dollars.

THE SOCIALIST

An Illustrated Weekly. Aggressive, Scientific, unlike any other. 50 cents a year. 10 weeks 10 cents. 114 Virginia St., Seattle, Washington. For 10 Socialist addresses will send you this paper for 10 weeks.

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Should be the only drink in every Socialist Home, because: 1. It is the purest drink ever made by man. 2. It is the most economical. 3. It is a drink for your children as well as for yourself and wife. 4. It is a drink made of Malt and Hops. No drugs, artificial flavor or acids are used in the manufacture of same. 5. It is a real thirst-quencher, that keeps the head clear and makes a strong body as it is a food and at the same time a delicious beverage. Once used it will always be wanted in every home.

Honey-Hop is made up in extract form! One bottle cost 25c. and will make 5 Gallons.

Get up a club among your friends and we will send everywhere in United States PREPAID by Express one Dozen bottles of HONEY-HOP Extract, enough for 60 Gallons, for \$2.50. Mention this paper when ordering. Sample bottles can be obtained and orders left at the office of the Chicago Socialist. Mention this paper when ordering.

Address Henning Wennersten Co., 1005 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

GRAND PIC-NIC

GIVEN BY THE German Central Committee of the Socialist Party OF CHICAGO

At BERGMAN'S GROVE DEERPLAINS AVE. and 30th STREET, NORTH RIVERSIDE.

JULY 4th, 1902, Prize Bowling, Singing, Games, etc. Music, Dancing, Refreshments. Commencing 10 A. M.

Take Metropolitan Elevated (Garfield Park Line) to Lind Station and then La Grange Cars to Grove. Adm 45c 10 Cents.

PIC-NIC!! PIC-NIC!!!

The Bohemian Socialist Branches and the Bohemian Garment Workers Union No. 7, Invites Everybody to their Picnic at

THORNTON PARK

Sunday June 22. Train leaves Grand Central Station, 5th ave. and Harrison St. at 8.30 stopping at Blue Island ave., Throop st., Western ave., 26th st., and 47th street. Tickets including admission 50c. Tickets for sale by comr ades, also at the office of the "Chicago Socialist".

NOW READY!

BRITAIN FOR THE BRITISH

---By--- ROBERT BLATCHFORD.

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